(b) 5.

(c) Total amount collected from these companies is Rs. 101.21 lacs. Scrutiny of the documents and investigation is still in progress and so it will not be possible to quantify the total amount still to be collected. The names of these five companies are:—

(i) M/s Cipla Ltd., Bombay.

(ii) M/s. FDC Ltd. Roha, Raigarh, Maharashtra.

(iii) M/s. Sekaria Chemicals, Bombay.

(iv) M/s. Standard Organics Ltd., Hyderabad.

(v) M/s Neuland Laboratories, Hyderabad.

Embezzlement in Banks

158. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of cases of embezzlement of funds which took place in Banks in the country (State-wise) during 1991 and upto end of March, 1992;

(b) the details of involvement, if any, of bank officials in such cases; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government against those found guilty indicating the penalty imposed and if condoned, the reasons therefor in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Information regarding cases of 'embezzlement' of funds as such is not reported by the banks. However, as per available information, 1559 cases of fraud were reported to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) by 28 public sector banks during the year 1991. The existing management information system does not yield information regarding bank frauds State/Union Territory-wise.

(b) and (c) Case-wise details of involevment of bank officials are not readily available. The time and effort involved in collecting this information will not be comensurate with the result likely to be achieved. However, individual cases of vigilance disciplinary proceedings are monitored at the level of banks after due investigation and enquiry till final action is taken. The overall position in a bank-wise manner is monitored in the Ministry of Finance as well as in the Central Vigilance Commission. RBI has reported that during the year 1991, 50 employees of public sector banks were convicted and 699 employees were given major/minor penalties for their involvement in frauds irrespective of the date of occurrence. RBI has further reported that it has not come across any case of condonation of penalty imposed on any delinquent official by any bank.

Benefits to small scale sector

159. SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the contribution of S.S.I. in payment of Central excise duty on raw materials (in Rupees and percentage) which they procure to manufacture consumables goods;

(b) what is the claim of small scale sector under MODVAT on raw materials and components;

(c) what are the benefits and assistance offered to small scale sector under the new industrial policy; and

(d) what is the financial help given to S. S.Is. in forms of loan/subsidies etc. as compared to large scale industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No such data are maintained.

(b) Manufacturers in the small scale sector can, if they opt for the MODVAT Scheme, claim a credit of the excise duty paid on the raw materials and components forming their inputs and use it towards payment of duty on final products manufactured by them. In case a small scale manufacturer purchases his raw materials from another small scale manufacturer who has cleared the inputs at a concesional excise duty is entitled to an additional credit to the extent of 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

(c) The policy measures for promotion and strengthening of small, tiny and village enterprises have already been laid in Parliament on 6th August, 1991.

(d) Total outstanding credit to village and small industries sector from Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of March, 1991 was Rs. 17,151 crores (tentative) of which the share of the units which come under the purview of Small Industries Development Organisation was estimated to be about Rs. 14,000 crores. The medium and large scale industrial sector received Rs. 44,425 crores or 72.1 per cent of the total bank credit of Rs 61,576 crores advanced to the industrial sector as a whole at the end of 1990-91. The cumulative assistance sanctioned by the 18 State Finance Corporations (SFCs) at the end of March, 1990 was Rs. 6,821.95 crores to 2,96,790 units while the disbursement was Rs. 5,343.07 crores. Only about 16 per cent of the total SSI units were provided t erm loans by SFCs.

Financial assistance from Aid-India consortium

160. DR. SANJAYA SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3555 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 24th March, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the Aid-India Consortium meeting has since been held;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and whether Government have since decided about the exact quantum of exceptional financing which they propose to seek from the consortium; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Aid-India Consortium meeting is likely to be held on 24th & 25th June, 1992.

Proposal by Johnson and Mathews of London to sell Gold in India

161. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
DR. ABRAR AHMED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the a London based from M/s "Johnson and Mathews" have offered to sell gold in India through Customs Houses; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal and what is the reaction of Goevrnment in respect thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No Sir. The Government have not received any offer from a London based firm M/s "Johnson and Mathews" for selling Gold in India through Customs Houses.

(b) Does not arise.

162. (*Transferred to the 6th May, 1992*)